THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER, Editors and Proprietors.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EXPLORERS OF THE WEST.

"How changed the scene since merry Jean Babtiste
Paddled his pirogue on La Belle Riviere,
And from its banks some lone Loyola priest
Echoed the night song of the voyageur."

It is now more than a century and a half since the sturdy Canadian voyageurs treading in the footsteps of the adventurous Sieur la Salle, forsaking the bleak shores and wintry skies of the St. Lawrence, first planted themselves upon the beautiful hunting-grounds of the peaceful Illini.—Long before the Pilgrim Fathers of New England, or the distressed exiles of Jamestown, scattered along the steril shores of the Atlantic, had formed even a conception of the beautiful valley beyond the mountains—while this vast North American continent was yet but a wilderness, and the nations of Christendom, ignorant of its character or of its extent, knew not by whom of right it should be appropriated—a few French Jesuit priests had ascended in their bark canoes a distance of three thousand miles from the mouth of the "endless river," and had explored its tributaries to their fountains! The cause of their fearless undertaking was, we are told, to investigate the truth of an idea which at that era was prevalent among the Canadian French, that a western passage thro' the American continent existed to the Pacific Ocean. The Indian hunters had spoken of a vast stream far away to the west, which on their long excursions they had seen, but of whose source, course, or termination they could tell nothing.—This river was supposed to disgorge itself into the Pacific Seas; and to prosecute the inquiry, Father Marquette, a recollet monk, and Sieur Joliet, an Indian trader of Quebec, by authority of M. Talon, Intendant of New France, a man of singular enterprise, entered upon the expedition. Threading the great chain of the Northern Lakes in their slender skiffs, and pursuing the Ouisconsin River, on the 17th of June, 1673 the first European descended the "Father of Waters." By the natives whom they met they were kindly received, and entertained with a deference due only to superior beings. Among those Indians, the Illini, then residing on both sides of the Mississippi, were chief, and their nation was made up of seven distinct tribes: the Miamies, Michigamies, Mascoutins, Kaskaskias, Cahokias, Peorias, and Taumarwaus, a peaceful, benevolent, unwarlike, race. A village was found at the mouth of the Illinois. Descending the Mississippi, the French voyageurs were dissuaded from their design of exploring the Missouri by a tradition of the natives that near its mouth dwelt a *Manito*, whose residence no human being could pass with life; nor did the Indians fail to tell the legend of the *Piasa* cliff above.—Turning up the Illinois, therefore, they glided with amazement through the green woodlands and over the silvery wave of that beautiful stream.—It is, perhaps, at this distant day, and in the present era of "speculators and economists," hardly possible to conceive the delighted emotions, which must then have swelled the bosoms of those simple-hearted men. Sieur Joliet, on his return to Canada, published an account of his adventures, in which narrative language seems almost too meagre for description of the golden land he had seen. Father Marquette remained a missionary among the peaceful Indians. To the river partially explored was given the name of the celebrated Colbert, Minister of Marine, by Count de Frontenac; and to the trader Joliet, as a reward, was granted the island of Anticosti in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Years passed away, and no enterprising spirit rose up to prosecute the discoveries already made. The missionary Marquette died among the Indians two years after, and Joliet took possession of his Island. At length appears M. Robert, Cavalier de la Salle, a native of Rouen in Normandy, celebrated as the birth-place of Fontenelle and the two Corneilles, and for the martyrdom of the heroic Maid of Orleans more than two centuries before. La Salle was a man of bold talents and dauntless enterprise. Ambitious of fame and wealth, he emigrated to Canada; listened to the wonderful tales of the *endless river;* conceived the idea of a North-west Passage to the East Indies; communicated his views to the commandant of Fort Frontenac on Lake Ontario, and was advised to lay his plan before the Court of St. Cloud. On his arrival at Paris, under the patronage of the Prince de Conti, La Salle received letters of nobility and extensive grants of land in America. Associating with himself the Chevalier de Tonti, an Italian officer, who had the peculiarity of a copper hand as substitute to one lost in the wars of Sicily, and Father Lewis Hennepin, a Franciscan friar, as historian and missionary, together with about thirty others, the enterprise was immediately entered upon, under special sanction of Louis XIV, king of France. After a variety of fortune, prosperous and adverse, they reached the Illinois, and having descended that beautiful river some distance, discovered an Indian village consisting of five hundred cabins completely deserted. Here, having found a large quantity of corn concealed in the earth under each of the wigwams, the party remained six days. Descending ninety miles, they came to Peoria Lake, where they found two encampments of the natives. At first hostility was manifested, but soon they were on most amicable terms with the voyageurs, and a feasting and dancing, and rejoicing was kept up for three days.—Not long after this the boat containing supplies was lost upon "*La Baie des Puants*," or Green Bay; and La Salle was forced to erect a fort, which received the appropriate name of "*Creve Cœur*,"—broken heart. The site of this fortification is supposed to have been a spot now called "Spring Bay," not far from Peoria, on the Illinois. It is a singular place. It is a broad sand basin, some hundred feet in diameter opening upon the river, the waters of which in the higher stages, fill it to the brim, but when low they retire, and a number of large springs gush copiously forth from the three sides of the *ridge*, and form a stream. "Blue Creek" empties itself just below, crossed by a bridge of earth, while yet farther down is seen a large mound, which has been opened, and found to contain human remains twenty feet from the summit.

At the time of the erection of Fort *Creve Cœur*, the Illini were at war with the warlike Iroquois Indians; and the former, anticipating assistance from their friends, the French, and receiving none, resolved to destroy La Salle. His boldness and eloquence alone saved him and restored amity. No sooner was this disturbance quelled than a mutiny arose among his own men. On Christmas-day his dinner was poisoned, and powerful medicines alone saved his life.

Preparations were now made to explore the Mississippi. Father Hennepin, with four Frenchmen, two Indians, and M. Ducan, commander, ascended the river to the Falls, and named them, in honor of their patron saint, *St. Anthony*. They were here taken prisoners by a party of Sioux, carried one hundred and sixty miles into the interior to the villages, and detained several months, when they regained their liberty. Father Hennepin returned to Canada, and subsequently to France, where he published his travels in splendid style; dedicating the book to the celebrated Colbert.—These early writings, though deeply imbued with a spirit of superstition and exaggeration, are yet valuable as the *only* records of the time. The chief of these historians were Hennepin, Tonti, and Charlevoix. Difficulties arising with the Indians, La Salle resolved to erect another fort, which, after infinite difficulty, was completed. The site is described as "a rock, very high, the top of which was even and of convenient space, so that it commanded the river and country round about." This description applies to no place on the Illinois so well as to the "Starved Rock." The *fort* was called "St. Louis."

La Salle visited Canada, and a crowd of adventurers returned with him. Descending the Illinois and Mississippi, the company stopped for some time at the mouth of the Missouri, then the *Osage* river, and found a village of the Taumarwaus, which was deserted, the natives being on a hunting expedition. In three days they were at the *Oubachi* or Ohio. At the Chicasaw Bluffs a fort called *Prudhomme* was erected, and formal possession of the country first taken, and, in honor of the reigning monarch, named *Louisiana*. Several other forts were erected, and one of them, the ruins of which yet remain, is supposed to have stood between St. Louis and Carondelet. Descending the river, on the 7th of April, 1682, La Salle reached the Gulf of Mexico, where a *Te Deum* was sung; a cross, with the arms of France, was suspended from the summit of a lofty tree; and the river, which had occupied three months in its exploration of about one thousand miles, was named "St. Louis."

On his return, the associates of La Salle founded the villages of Kaskaskia and Cahokia on the American Bottom, while he hastened on to Canada and thence to France, to obtain a colony for the country at the mouth of the Mississippi. Losing his route on returning with this expedition, he commenced a journey over land to Illinois; but, while on his way, was treacherously assassinated by two of his followers. It is a remarkable fact in the history of retributive justice, that these men soon after dealt death to each other, and two priests of the mutineers became penitent, and confessed all the circumstances of the crime. The burial spot of the noble La Salle is unknown to this day.—Marquette, "the apostle of the wilderness," died under circumstances of touching interest on the lonely shores of Lake Michigan while upon his mission. Charlevoix, the historian, throws an interest of melancholy romance over the fate of this venerable man. According to this writer, Father Joseph Marquette was a native of Laon, in Picardy, and of distinguished family. About two years after his discovery of the Mississippi, while engaged in his missionary labors among the savages, he was journeying from Chicago to Michillimackinac, and on the 8th of May, 1675, entered the mouth of a small river emptying into Lake Michigan upon its Eastern side, which now bears his name. Here he landed, erected an altar, and said mass. After this ceremony, he retired a short distance, and requested the two voyageurs who conducted his canoe to leave him alone for half an hour, while in private he returned thanks. The period having expired, they went to seek him, and found him dead in the attitude of devotion; the circumstance then recurred to them, that, on entering the river, he had dropped an intimation that he should there end his days. The distance was too great to Michillimackinac to convey there his remains, and the voyageurs accordingly buried them near the bank of the stream, which they called by his name. From that time the river, as if from reverence for the missionary's relics, has continued to retire, and his grave is yet pointed out to the traveller. Thus did the venerable Marquette, at an advanced age, alone with his God, yield up his blameless life to its giver, while engaged in his holy errand of peace to the savage, and amid the magnificent solitudes of the land of his discovery.

Subsequent to these explorations, colonies from Lower Canada rapidly settled the recent villages of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Peoria. But their designs seem not to have been those of the speculators of our own day. Their sole anticipation was to amass opulence by mining in a country then supposed incalculably rich in the precious metals, from its resemblance to the silver region of South America: and we find exclusive grants of extensive tracts bearing this date to Crozat, Renault, and other individuals. In pursuit of this golden chimera, many expeditions were fitted out at vast expense. In 1699, M. de Seur, an enterprising traveller, with ninety men, descended the Mississippi to a spot six hundred miles above the Illinois, and erected a fort upon the present site of Fort Armstrong, for the purpose of exploring a mine of *terre verte*, said to have been discovered in that beautiful region. It need hardly be said that all these adventurers were *disappointed:* but the buoyant hilarity of the race did not forsake them, and as boatmen, hunters, *couriers du bois*, Indian traders, and small farmers, they gained a comfortable subsistence, and merrily did they enjoy it. Most of their lives were passed upon the broad prairies, and in penetrating every section of this vast valley in their bark pirogues wherever a stream presented to them its bosom; and yet with the violin, the grape juice, and a short pipe, they seemed the blithest mortals on the face of the earth. It was by men such as these that the village of Kaskaskia, in old French chronicles styled "*Notre dame de Cascasquias*," originating in the name and residence of an Indian tribe, first was settled; and in a few years it had become an extensive depot for the trade in furs. It was probably by the same Indian tribe which originally possessed the site of Kaskaskia, that a party of the unfortunate expedition of Ferdinand de Soto, by whom Florida was partially conquered, was almost destroyed about the year 1500. Indeed, there was a tradition still extant upon the arrival of the French, of their having exterminated the first white *faces* they had ever seen. *For* three years did the chivalrous De Soto, with his nine hundred steel-clad warriors, scour the land in search of the reality of his golden dreams: at length he died; he was an object of hatred and terror to the Indians; and to conceal his death, or to preserve from violation his remains, his followers enclosed them in a coffin constructed from the section of a hollow tree, and sunk them beneath the floods of the *eternal river*. His followers, reduced to only two hundred and fifty, returned to Spain. And so the burial-places of the first explorers of the Mississippi are unknown.

◆

Temperance Meeting in Boston.—A great meeting of the friends of Temperance was held at the Odeon in Boston, on Friday evening last. Among the speakers were Alden Bradford and Richard Hildreth, Esq'rs., and Rev. John Pierpont. What follows are the closing remarks of the latter, as reported in the Evening Mercantile Journal:

"Mr. P. read an extract from a late number of Blackwood's Magazine, where it was stated that in the city of Glasgow, with a population of 270,000 inhabitants—there were 3,000 retailers of ardent spirit—and that it was estimated that the amount paid annually for ardent spirit was [illegible]—and this chiefly by the poor and laboring classes—who were the most constant frequenters of those shops. It was difficult to estimate the amount of money expended in this way in the city of Boston—it had never been done even when the traffic was legal, and of course would be more difficult now that it was pursued as deeds of charity should be done, in secret. But when those retail shops were reduced from 600 to 400, it was but rational to suppose that those in the trade would not be satisfied with less than a sale of $1,000 each, on an average—and the amount thus expended, according to this estimate, would be $400,000 paid to the retail dealer; and which would otherwise have remained in the pockets of the hard-working man, or expended in providing comforts for his family—besides which, the pockets of the temperate and the thrifty would have been less solicited for taxes to support the poor, and punish the criminal—or for contributing to charitable societies, if the retail shops were abolished. Besides the expense, we should take into consideration, how much less qualified the retailer's customers were to transact their ordinary business—make bargains—manage their domestic concerns, &c. All this would be remedied by stopping the retail traffic in ardent spirit.

Mr. P. alluded to the late account of the death in India, of Runjeet Singh, a powerful prince at *Lahore*—and at his death, four of his wives and seven of his female slaves, sacrificed themselves on the funeral pile. This was awful idolatry—shocking to every human mind—and the pious and the benevolent were called upon to send out to that clime, devout men, to put a stop to such fearful manifestations of idolatry. But, asked Mr. P., have we not also a task at home? In India, eleven women suffer themselves to be burned on the funeral pyre, when a monarch dies—stimulated by a doubtless sincere, but blind faith. But would 11 times 11 meet the annual consumption of men and women in this city and vicinity, who are worshippers at a temple of idolatry, far more destructive and debasing than that of Juggernaut itself! Idolatry to Rum! which every year carries millions to their graves! The Indian woman sacrifices herself as an act of religion—through a sense of duty—but we stand and look on in this fair city—cold, silent, indifferent spectators, while our citizens, perhaps our friends, do not burn themselves on the funeral pile—but take into their bodies the fire, which seizes upon and destroys their moral and intellectual faculties—and which carries them down to their graves—perhaps not at once, in a moment of agony—but after years of blighted hopes and intense suffering.

It would be better for such to go to Hindostan—and cast themselves down before the car of Juggernaut, than to remain in a Christian land, in this city, amid a virtuous community, surrounded by friends, amid the altars of the true God—and give themselves up to this horrid idolatry and death.—As Christians, we should no longer be silent and inactive when we witness scenes which cause the death of the soul; and it was devoutly to be wished that the prayers and efforts of philanthropists would at last prevail, that the blood of these infatuated men might be saved."

◆

Sterne, who used his wife very ill, was one day talking to Garrick, in a fine sentimental manner, in praise of conjugal love and fidelity. "The husband," said Sterne, "who behaves unkindly to his wife, deserves to have his house burned over his head." "If you think so," said Garrick, "I hope your house is insured."

◆

A Barber in Indiana has the following quaint notice upon his sign, which dandies who wear hair all over their faces might be benefitted by conning over:

Man wants but little *beard*, you know,
Nor wants that little *long*.

◆

A Methodist minister in Vermont has forbidden any one to play a bass viol in his church. He says, however serious his thoughts may be, the moment he hears a fiddle, he goes to thinking *how he used to dance*.

From the German—by Professor Longfellow.

"SONG OF THE SILENT LAND."

"Into the Silent Land!
Ah! who shall lead us thither!
Clouds in the evening sky, more darkly gather,
And shattered wrecks lie thicker on the strand.
Who leads us with a gentle hand,
Thither, oh! thither,
Into the Silent Land!

Into the Silent Land!
To you, ye boundless regions
Of all perfection! Tender morning visions
Of beauteous souls. Eternity's own band!
Who in Life's battle firm doth stand,
Shall bear Hope's tender blossoms
Into the Silent Land!

"Oh Land! O Land!
For all the broken-hearted,
The mildest herald by our fate allotted,
Beckons, and with inverted torch doth stand
To lead us with a gentle hand,
Into the land of the great departed—
Into the Silent Land!"

THE BOY AND MAN.

A few years ago, there was in the city of Boston, a portrait painter, whose name was Mr. Copley. He did not succeed very well in business, and concluded to go to England, to try his fortunes there. He had a little son, whom he took with him, whose name was John Singleton Copley.

John was a very studious boy, and made such rapid progress in his studies, that his father sent him to college. There he applied himself closely to his books, and became so distinguished a scholar that his instructors predicted that he would make a very eminent man.

After he graduated, he studied law. And when he entered upon the practice of his profession, his mind was so richly stored with information, and so highly disciplined by his previous diligence, that he almost immediately obtained celebrity. One or two causes of very great importance being entrusted to him, he managed them with so much wisdom and skill as to attract the admiration of the whole British nation.

The king and his cabinet, seeing what a learned man he was, and how much influence he had acquired, felt it to be important to secure his services for the government. They, therefore, raised him from one post of honor to another, till, at last, he was created Lord Chancellor of England—the very highest post of honor to which any subject can attain, so that John Singleton Copley is now Lord Lyndhurst, Lord High Chancellor of England.—About sixty years ago, he was a little boy in Boston. His father was a poor portrait painter, hardly able to get his bread. Now, John is at the head of the nobility of England; one of the most distinguished men in talent and power, in the House of Lords, and regarded with reverence and respect by the whole civilized world. This is the reward of industry. The studious boy becomes the useful and respected man.

Had John S. Copley [illegible] in idleness, he probably would have passed his manhood in poverty and shame. But he studied in school when other boys were idle; he studied in college when other young men were wasting their time; he then adopted for his motto, '*Ultra pergere*,' (*Press onward*)—and how rich has been his reward.

◆

Conversational Intercourse with the Sex.—What makes those men who associate habitually with women, superior to others? What makes that woman, who is accustomed to, and at ease in, the company of men, superior to her sex in general? Why are the women of France so universally admired for their colloquial powers? Solely because they are in the habit of a free, graceful, and continual conversation with the other sex. Women in this way lose their *frivolity*, their faculties awaken their delicacies and peculiarities, and unfold their beauties and captivation in the spirit of intellectual rivalry. And the men lose their pedantic, rude, declamatory or sullen manner. The coin of the understanding and the heart is interchanged continually. Their asperities are rubbed off, the better materials polished and brightened, and their richness, like fine gold, is wrought into finer workmanship by the fingers of women, than it ever could be by those of men. The iron and steel of our character, are laid aside, like the harshness of a warrior in the time of peace and security.

◆

EXERCISE.

If you would enjoy health, take exercise and be temperate: and if you attend to these things properly, you will have but little use for either physicians or medicines. Temperance, exercise, and rest, are the sure guarantees of sound health and vigor, if you have naturally a good constitution, and almost the only *sure means* of amending and preserving a weak and deficient one. Persons who take proper exercise, and combine that exercise with temperance, are seldom sick; and those who fly to medicines on every trifling cause of complaint, in nine cases in ten, might relieve themselves by abstaining from food for a short time, living on light diet, and taking as much exercise as will cause perspiration, without impairing their strength by excessive fatigue. Exercise, for the purpose of producing perspiration, and throwing off the excrementitious or bad matter of the system, is much better than any medical means; not only because it is the means which nature herself prescribes, but because, unlike medical drugs generally, it strengthens, instead of weakening the system.—We are always to suppose, from the fact of the horrible fetor or stench, which arises from the bodies of those on whom fevers have just been broken, that the retention of that bad matter in the system, contrary to nature, was the real cause of their febrile or feverish disorders; and does it not follow, that by getting clear of that matter by natural means, before it has time to accumulate and produce malignant and obstinate diseases, is much better than to *force the vital organs* into a destructive action for producing the same effect? In other words, do you not know, that when you force the stomach into laborious action, or indeed any other vital organ of the system, that you always weaken and impair its energies, and lay the foundation of many diseases to which the system under other circumstances would be a stranger.

This is no *witchcraft* about the diseases to which we are all liable; they are all matters of plain reasoning between the causes and effects, to the full understanding of every man. [illegible]

I have just told you, that exercise will not only preserve your health if you have a good constitution, [illegible]

[illegible] the fun, we walked away.—W. G. [illegible]

PUNCTUALITY.

Punctuality is the life of business [illegible] Do this, and "Thrift" will [illegible] thy shop. Nothing is more [illegible] to customers, than to call for [illegible] your promise has authorized them to expect them; and to be told that they are not ready. [illegible] tantimes the disappointment is a serious inconvenience, if not an injury to them. They go away displeased, and with an unfavorable opinion of the habits and veracity of the mechanic they have employed. And they will be shy how they rely upon him to receive the evidence of his broken promises many times. Their influence, too, with others, will be against him. Be careful [illegible] promise work till you know, [illegible] cepted, that you can do the [illegible] make it a sacred point to be as good as your word. Let the work be done faithfully, and [illegible] your customer calls for it, and finds it done in time and well executed, he will [illegible] sing within him, to be equally [illegible] you. He will call again and again, and recommend his neighbors to your shop. Then you will secure business and good customers.—Never be afraid to ask for your pay when it is due. The laborer is *worthy* of his hire. A slack customer may be offended at your importunity, and you may lose his business; but no matter. Better lose a second chance for a job, than to lose or be plagued much on account of the first. The more bad customers you can prune off of your list the better, and no matter how soon this work is done. Their places will be supplied by punctual ones, if you are only diligent, and punctual in your engagements.

Whilst on this subject, let us say a word to customers. Be punctual with your mechanics. They are vitally important in society, and the only way to sustain them is to pay them promptly for their labor. There is no class who need or deserve their compensation more—generally their bills are reasonable, and if you would do justice between man and man, make it a point to pay your mechanics with as much promptness and expedition as you require they should evince in supplying your wants. —*Maine Cultivator.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Another diabolical attempt was made to burn Natchez, on the evening of the 5th inst., at about half past 8 o'clock, fire having been discovered on the roof of one of the out houses in the rear of Cotton square, Franklin street, but it was fortunately discovered before the fire had got through into the garret. The spot is said by the Free Trader to have been well chosen for a most extensive conflagration, which, had it succeeded, would have swept a range of the most extensive stores and dwelling houses that are still left to that unfortunate city, the wind at the time being very high from the north. Many sick persons were in the immediate vicinity, who, with difficulty, could have been saved from the flames. The incendiary (for it was evidently the work of one of the worst kind) must have gone up an avenue leading from Commerce street to the cotton yard, (late Bledsoe's,) and climbed upon the range of out houses, which were accessible from that point.

Mr. Servier, of the Jefferson Hotel, picked up yesterday morning, 6th instant, the fragments of the pitch, lime, and lucifer matches, with which the fire was kindled.

◆

Singular Accident and Miraculous Escape.—One of the most singular accidents, (accompanied by a most miraculous escape) that we have ever had occasion to record, occurred yesterday in Portland place. Mr. Holland, a resident there, on returning home from his morning's work, to dinner, took into his arm his little child—a girl about two years old—and was walking with it playfully about the house, when finding the scuttle in the attic open, he ascended the stairs to look out. Whilst he was standing on the steps a favorite kitten of the child's ran by them, and passed on to the roof.

The child exhibiting a wish to catch the kitten, the father, thoughtlessly placed her (the child) on the ridge pole of the house, (a brick house three stories high) whilst he went on the roof to catch young pussy. He had left the child but a moment, when it lost its balance, rolled over, and sliding from the roof, was precipitated on the pavement below! To the utter astonishment of the spectators of this awful scene, the child was taken up not only alive, but without the fracture of a bone, or any signs of internal hurt or harm. Her flesh was slightly bruised, but this morning she was as cheerful, and, apparently, in as good health as ever, particularly at breakfast time, when she laid to, as if nothing had happened.—*Boston Trans.*

THE FUTURE.

M. De Tocqueville, in his "Democracy in America," speaks of the destiny of the East and the West in the following manner:

"There are at the present time, two great nations in the world, which seem to tend towards the same end, although they started from different points: I allude to the Russians and Americans. Both of them have grown up unnoticed; and while the attention of mankind was directed elsewhere, they have suddenly assumed a most prominent place among the nations; and the world learned their existence and their greatness at almost the same time.

"All other nations seem to have nearly reached their natural limits, and only to be charged with the maintenance of their power, but these are still in the act of growth; all the others are stopped or continue to advance with extreme difficulty; these are proceeding with ease and with celerity along a path to which the human eye can assign no term. The American struggles against the natural obstacles which oppose him; the adversaries of the Russians are men; the former combats the wilderness and savage life; the latter, civilization, with all its weapons and its arts; the conquests of the one are, therefore, gained by the ploughshare; those of the other by the sword.—The Anglo American relies upon personal interest to accomplish his ends, and give free scope to the unguided exertions and common sense of the citizens; the Russian centres all the authority of society in a single arm; the principal instrument of the former is freedom, of the latter, servitude. Their starting point is different and their courses are not the same; yet each of them seem to be marked out by the will of Heaven to sway the destinies of half the globe."

◆

Earthquake.—A letter from India gives an account of a dreadful earthquake with which the city of Ava was visited on the 23d of March last.—After some preliminary particulars the account proceeds:

"The earth was rent in several places into wide chasms and fissures, from ten to twenty feet wide, from which deluges of water had gushed, and a large quantity of gray earth was thrown up, covering the place around several feet deep, and emitting a sulphurous smell. The rapid current of the Irrawaddi was even reversed at the time of the shock, and ascended up its bed for a while. The old cities of Ava and Tsagain, with their numerous pagodas and other edifices, have also been reduced to heaps of ruins, and their walls shattered and thrown down. The towns and villages above and below the capitol have likewise suffered, and it is reported that some have even been swallowed up, and others destroyed by inundation. The number of persons that perished here, and in the surrounding towns and villages, amounts to between 200 and 300, which number may of course be expected to swell as reports arrive from more distant places."—*English paper.*

◆

Interesting Ceremony.—The two hundredth anniversaries of the first Baptist Church in this city, and the oldest in America, was celebrated yesterday, in a highly interesting manner. The psalms sung, were with appropriate good taste, taken from the quaint old versions. The introductory prayer was by the venerable patriarch, Rev. Elisha Williams, the oldest Baptist minister of Massachusetts. The closing prayer was by the Rev. Dr. Sharpe. The discourse was by the Rev. William Hague, the minister of the Church; it was replete with historic interest, and valuable research—and contained some polemical discussion upon the manner in which the church was founded. Standing upon the spot where the first church, of his order, was founded on this continent, and himself the successor of the first Baptist minister in America,—he could not but feel inspired with his theme—and he did it the most ample justice.—*Providence Jour.*

◆

TENNESSEE.

The lower House of the Tennessee Legislature have under consideration a resolution which required the State Bank of Tennessee and branches to resume specie payments forthwith. On the 8th the House passed, in its stead, the following resolution:

Resolved, by the General Assembly, of the State of Tennessee, That the Bank of Tennessee, the Union Bank, the Planters' Bank, the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Memphis, and all other banks in Tennessee, and all their branches, are hereby required to resume and continue the payment of specie for all their obligations that are due, and as fast as they become due and are presented for payment, *Provided*, That the Bank of Tennessee shall not be required to resume the payment of specie forthwith, unless the Union and Planters' Banks will agree to resume, and do resume the payment of specie at the same time. Adopted, the ayes and noes being called by the following votes: ayes 62, noes 11.

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The Miners' Journal says—"The Anthracite Furnace is doing better than ever. The runs on Thursday evening and Friday morning, were near nine tons together. They are using raw ore, and at all the last tappings, the pig beds have been completely filled. If the ore were previously rotted, the yield of course would increase in proportion, and less than a ton and a half of coal would produce a ton of metal."

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From the London Morning Herald.

BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The lord mayor and lady mayoress again opened their hospitable mansion, on Tuesday evening for the entertainment of their fellow citizens, and to give to several foreigners of distinction, now in this country, some idea of the manner in which the city of London can support its character and hospitality. The marshal and other officers appeared in their full state dresses, and preceded the company to the splendidly fitted up banqueting room.—Rich candelabea containing a profusion of wax lights, were added to the usual display of gas.—The whole of the city plate, as well as the lord mayor's private plate, covered the tables, which were adorned with other decorations, useful as well as ornamental, for they groaned under all the delicacies of the season.

On the right of the lord mayor sat the Hon. Daniel Webster, a member of the Senate of the U. States; on the left of his lordship sat Alexander Stewart, Esq., a member of the house of legislature of Nova Scotia. Amongst the company we observed several merchants and bankers, the deputy and common council of the ward of Castlebaynard, and some of the inhabitants of that ward, not of the corporation, several clergymen and other gentlemen.

After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were drank, the lord Mayor rose to propose "The health of Mr. Webster," a learned and distinguished member of the Senate of a country in whose welfare the great city of London, and indeed the whole of the British empire, were at that moment most intensely interested. Allied as the two countries were, in a mercantile point of view, there was no English merchant, Banker, or tradesman, who did not look at the daily journals with feelings of self-interest with regard to its monetary condition, for that which could shake or destroy the credit of the one country must more or less affect the other—(hear, hear.) When convulsions were allowed to take place in public credit, and confidence was allowed to be shaken, it was difficult to say who might not be involved in the consequences. That America of all countries in the world, should be laboring under difficulties of a pecuniary nature, certainly surprised him. A country without a national debt, with a surplus income of more than a million of money above its expenditure, should he thought, be a happy and a flourishing country.—The British merchant must have confidence and give to the Americans that consideration which he would wish to have conceded to himself under similar circumstances, and all would be well—(hear, hear.) Anxious to keep pace with the mother country in improvements, they had borrowed money to such an extent as, for a time, to turn the balance against them; but he felt assured that confidence was all that was required, and then the result would prove to be in every way satisfactory—(applause.)

Mr. Webster said that he was greatly indebted to the lord mayor, and that he felt highly honored by the invitation he had received from his lordship and the lady mayoress to their hospitable mansion. He was much gratified by the manner in which his health had been proposed in so large and respectable an assembly as he then saw around him—(applause.) He had been some time in England, and it was one of his chief wishes, before he returned to become acquainted with the citizens of London the first city in the world. The more he had seen of the institutions of this country, the more delighted he felt that he had had an opportunity of witnessing the magnificence of its capitol city, and the hospitality of the grand residence of its chief magistrate—(applause.)—He begged leave to be allowed to trespass with a few words upon the patience of the lord mayor and the citizens of London. He was reminded that the extent and value of the commercial intercourse between England and the United States, were twenty-fold greater than with the powerful neighboring kingdom of France; and that, although separated by the Atlantic ocean, through the improvements of science applied to their navigation, they were now no more than 12 days' distance from each other. It was the ties of blood and descent, of good feeling and liberty, and kindred institutions, which endeared the American of the English people to those who occupied the land of their common forefathers—(applause.) Of the institutions of this country he could not now trust himself to speak; but he must advert to the basis of most of them—a basis securing success, founded on pure religion. Long might they exist and prosper, and exist and prosper they would—(cheers.) He then observed that had it not been for the lady mayoress's presence, he should have begged permission, before he sat down, to have given a sentiment as a toast and it should have been "Prosperity to the City of London," for he felt that its welfare was dear to every American bosom, as it was to his own; but at the present moment he would waive it for one which he desired to be the medium of proposing to the company, and in which he felt confident of meeting with a responsive feeling—"The Health of the Lady Mayoress."

The toast was drunk in the most enthusiastic manner, and the compliment was acknowledged in suitable terms by the lord mayor.

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From Poulson's Daily Advertiser.

TEXAS.

By the steamer Columbia, the editors of the New Orleans Bulletin, have received dates to the 8th inst. from Galveston, and to the 4th from Houston. The Yellow Fever had committed frightful ravages in the towns above mentioned; in consequence, many of the citizens had fled into the country. The shipping at Galveston experienced serious injury, from a heavy gale of wind that occurred on the 5th instant. The storm lasted during three days. Its violence was so great as to drive ashore all the vessels in port, including three steam boats. Emigrants were pouring into Texas in large numbers. Arrivals at Galveston, from New York, recently, had brought upwards of one hundred families of German settlers, who intend to locate in a colony somewhere in the upper country. A still larger emigration is expected from England the ensuing winter and spring. A dinner was given to President Lamar on his arrival at Austin, the new seat of government. His reception there is spoken of as quite flattering. A new town has recently been laid out on Arkansas Bay, called Preston. The Texas Sentinel is the title of a new paper, to be established at Austin. No Indian disturbances had occurred for a considerable length of time. A company of men were recently despatched from Galveston to Austin, to be stationed at some remote outposts on the Indian border; and measures were in progress to secure an adequate defence for all the exposed points on the frontier.

We copy from the Houston Telegraph the following intelligence, which may be considered of some moment:

INTERESTING FROM THE WEST.

By a gentleman who left the camp of the federal force, thirty miles beyond the Nueces river, about the 26th instant, we learn that Canales, the commander of the Mexican federalists now in the field, has concentrated thirteen hundred of his followers, and was to move the next day for the Rio Grande. Captain Ross, who recruited a company of some eighty men in this city, a few weeks since, and which was designed for the protection of the Nueces frontier, and the suppression of the driving of cattle and horses from beyond that river, which for some time has been carried on, had also joined Canales, with about four hundred Americans.—Added to this number, were about one hundred Indians, belonging to a tribe living on the Rio Grande, near the village of Mier, and who are said to be a race of savages, and considerably skilled in the science of Mexican warfare. According to this, Canales had under his command eighteen hundred men—civilized, half civilized, and savage—all pretty well armed, with considerable ammunition. There were, however, no cannon.

Our informant says, the greatest enthusiasm and harmony prevailed throughout this hetrogeneous band, and that a perfect confidence of success in their desperate adventure for the reduction of the whole Rio Grande country to the standard of federalism, seemed to be impressed upon the mind of every one. The first point of attack was to be the village of Mier, where were some two hundred Centralist troops; thence down to Matamoras. All the different places where were stationed government troops, or which adhered to the Central cause, would probably be laid under contribution. If they do not receive a repulse in their *first* engagement, and succeed in putting to route the government troops, we may expect soon to hear of piping times among the Centralists in this part of Mexico.

These federalists now under Canales, are the same who but a short time since were driven from the other side of the Rio Grande by Canaliza, the commandant of the central forces in this part of Mexico, and took refuge in squads this side, not having been sufficiently supplied with arms and ammunition to hazard a battle: they therefore have a fearful account to settle with their opponents. And now that they have the co-operation of a few Americans, they believe themselves perfectly invincible and are likely to be successful even against great odds.

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From the Providence (R. I.) Republican Herald.

DEATH OF MR. SEDGWICK.

Died, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, on Thursday, November 7th, the Hon. THEODORE SEDGWICK, of Stockbridge, aged 58. Mr. Sedgwick, on the evening preceding, addressed a meeting of Democratic citizens at Pittsfield, with great power and eloquence. It was his dying attestation to the cause which he had so much at heart. At the close of the meeting he was seized with apoplexy, and, despite of the best medical aid, expired in a few hours. Thus has fallen, in the vigor of his days, one of the most estimable of the sons of New England, who had long enjoyed the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens, who had received from them the well deserved testimonials of public favor, and who seemed to be designated, by the general appreciation of his talents and worth, at no distant day, for the highest stations within the gift of the people of his native State. His best inheritance from a distinguished father, the late Judge Sedgwick, was a vigorous constitution of mind, which he matured by diligent self cultivation. His attention was early directed to the study of law, which profession he practiced for many years, with reputation and success, at Albany, N. Y.—About fifteen years since, he retired to his patrimonial estate in the town of Stockbridge, where he has ever since resided. The cessation of professional labor was not succeeded by a life of inactive leisure—the temper of his mind forbade it—and he was constantly occupied with subjects of the highest import to the legislator, the patriot, and the philanthropist. He obeyed the dictates of a lofty moral nature, not less than the injunction of the great apostle, in "honoring all men," and in seeking at all times to promote the greatest good of the whole number within his range of being useful. He embraced, with the heart of a true lover of his kind, and with a discriminating preference, those plans for the intellectual, moral, and social improvement of the people, which are the sign and the glory of our times. He was eloquent in enforcing the peculiar duties of American citizens under our Republican form of Government, and in pointing out what he deemed to be the dangers of the country, in abandoning the simple, industrious, and frugal habits of our ancestors, and from the tide of luxury, profligacy, and extravagance, which is setting in upon us, especially in our great cities, and corroding the best elements of our life and prosperity as a people. It is hardly necessary to say that in the cultivated and hospitable society with which he was surrounded, he carried into practice the principles which he inculcated, and was himself, in all his relations, the just exemplar of a true son and citizen of the Republic.

Some of the best thoughts of Mr. Sedgwick are to be found in a work published by him on Public and Private Economy, the concluding volume of which is now in a state of preparation for the press. Without affecting a philosophical arrangement and precision in this work, the lamented author has given the results of much observation and reflection, and has furnished one of the most valued contributions yet offered by the pen of an American writer to the science of which he treats.

Mr. Sedgwick's political opinions illustrated his independence and sterling integrity. Educated in a school of politics opposed to the principles of the Democratic faith, he yielded his early prepossessions and cherished associations with a sacrifice both of feeling and interest to his convictions of right and duty; and devoted himself, with accustomed energy, to the great cause of popular sovereignty and equal rights. His undoubted sincerity and transparent honesty endeared him to the Democracy of his State. No man better understood the principles of the Democratic party in our country, or was more truly convinced of their vital importance to the national prosperity and to the perpetuation of our Republican institutions. In the great political struggle now going on he took an active part, especially in support of that most important of all measures, the separation of Bank and State, and the independent safe-keeping of the public money for public uses. To the service of the people he paid the tribute of his life and death.

It is the moral character of Mr. Sedgwick which united him so closely to the sympathies of those who remain, that we delight to dwell upon, now that he is taken away. In all his intercourse with his fellow men he was frank, confiding, affable and generous. He carried his heart in his hand.—There was nothing for him to conceal. He was a high-toned man, of singular purity of mind and life. He had no compromises of honor and integrity.—Expediency was not in his vocabulary. He scorned the thought of doing that for the good of a party, which was not also just and honorable in itself.—Where he was best known, he was most loved.—We may not invade the sanctity of a home, now made desolate, to speak of him as a husband, a father and a brother. His memory is in the hearts of his friends. He rests in peace.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

Friday Morning, November 29, 1839.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

A correspondent who signs himself, "an Old Republican," and who we know to be such, has nominated *Judge Saunders* for our next Governor. We cannot say that we are displeased with the nomination. Judge Saunders is an old citizen of Rowan, and is advantageously known by our people. He has always been a Republican, and is true to his principles yet. For some years, he has taken but little part in politics; this, to us, is a decided recommendation, and we think that he will be, on this account, the more acceptable to the people.

Whether he will consent to run, or not, we are unadvised, nor can we say whether the Democratic party would take him up, or not. If the report which we have heard, be true, that Mr. Haywood declines running in consequence of ill health, we might suppose that Judge Saunders would be acceptable to all parties.

The Penn. United States Bank.—As the Editor of our neighbor, the *Watchman*, appears to be too much engaged in his new vocation of prophecying, to take any notice of the actings and doings of the great "Regulator," it becomes us to give even more attention to that matter than we otherwise should do. Every day, new facts are developing, to show the evil of such an Institution, and which ought to arouse the people against the supporters of such another Bank.

In the late circular of the London Bankers, the fact is stated, that the U. States Bank has been saved from utter insolvency "*purely on account of a great proportion of its Stock being the property of Englishmen.*"

The same Circular states that, "*one thirtieth part of the whole stock of the Bank of the United States, is held by two English subjects.*"

This would be the case with a new United States Bank, if another should be incorporated; it would soon be owned by *Englishmen*, nabobs, and nobles.

Now are our people willing to create such a Bank to rule and regulate our trade and currency, and all for the benefit of the rich money holders of Europe? That the Federalists desire it, we certainly know, and who in this District does not recollect that the main ground of opposition to Mr. Fisher, was his hostility to such a Bank.

Favoritism was one of the things to be complained of in the United States Bank before the expiration of its Charter. It loaned to one concern alone, in Philadelphia, relations of Nicholas Biddle, a *million and a half* of money; and it is stated that it loaned to one man in Alabama, the late Judge Hitchcock, *eight hundred thousand dollars.*

These are facts to show the true character of the United States Bank now, and before its late Charter expired. The people ought to know them, and they ought to bear in mind, who are, and who are not, the advocates of such an Institution.

A new scheme.—In another article, we refer to the fact, that the Tariffites at the North are beginning to move again, but this is not all.—A new scheme is now in agitation, to put another yoke of taxation on the necks of the people.—We must not be surprised if a move should be made in Congress, to make the *General Government* become responsible for the debts of all the States that have borrowed money in England.—The great English bankers,—the Barings, who have long been, and yet are, Agents for the United States Bank in London, have recently come forward, and insist that no more money be loaned to this Country, until the United States Government becomes responsible for the debts of the individual States.—The Bank of England has taken the same ground.—Now this would be no bad bargain for some of the States that are deeply involved in debt, but North Carolina has borrowed no m there—we are free as regards debt, and shall become responsible for the debts of Pennsylv New York, and other States that have borr millions from Europe? No,—if we become res*sible*, the next thing will be, that, we have debts to pay, and to do this, we must be tax In this way new taxes follow.—This would bly be pleasing to the Federalists, for the of their great founder, Alex. Hamilton, "that a National debt, is a National bless but, the Republicans have different views of matter, and it behooves them to keep their open to these movements.

Mr. John Lee, Joshua Deer, George D and a colored man of Mr. Lee, were taken week in Davidson County, and tried before Magistrates, on suspicion of having aid Lynching Nathan Lambeth, an account of we published in our last paper.

There were a number of witnesses ex on the trial, but there was nothing stated b to justify the Magistrates in committing the persons implicated; they were therefo charged.

LOOK OUT FOR MORE MURREL ME

A few days since, two *gentlemen* in a carri came into the neighborhood of Joseph Sp Esq., in Davidson County, and sold a Negro to Jacob Yokely, for $600.

Mr. Yokely paid them in two horses, and cash—after which they left the neighborhoo

The negro seemed well pleased with his home until Saturday night last, when he d ed, and has not been heard of since.

The presumption is, from circumstances, the whole was designed by the negro and me swindle Mr Yokely out of his property. After men left, he was seen to have a $100 bil some specie.

Mr. Yokely is said to be an honest, hard ing man, but not so well qualified to judge b a *Murrel* man and an honest man. It well for some of our honest farmers and t to be more on the alert towards strangers ing through the country, in negroes and oth len property.

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FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS EDITORS: In these days when the ers of parties, wish to take out of the hands people the right of electing their own off as one of the People, am determined to st for our rights. I have as much right to nomination as any CAUCUS that ever met is tation. And I therefore do nominate for Governor of North Carolina, Judge Romul SAUNDERS. I will give you my reasons for nating Judge Saunders; 1st., He has always a REPUBLICAN and holds to the faith yet. 2d. When in Congress, he was the friend of reform and *retrenchment*, low salaries, and low When the West was calling for a Convention for equal rights, he was one of our most active efficient friends. 4th. Since he has been Ju the able and efficient manner in which he has charged the duties, has done great credit to him self and given general satisfaction to the people.

5th. He has little, or nothing to do with politi of late years, but has been discharging his civil judicial duties, therefore on this score, he will be unacceptable to the Republican Whigs, as as the Democrats.

There are many other reasons, why, in opinion, Judge Saunders ought to be run, and he will be acceptable to all the Republicans of the West. As to the Federalists, we know th will go for nobody unless he be a real Caucus didate. I therefore nominate as the *Repub Candidate*, ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS, formerly citizen of Rowan, and now living at the seat Government.

AN OLD REPUBLICA

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FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I wish to ask you, and your readers, one serious question, and I hope every one of you will consider it dispassionately, and answer it to your own consciences.—My question is this. Is it right for Whigs to do things, which they themselves have condemned in the Democrats?—If it is not, then I wish to know on what grounds can the Whigs justify a CAUCUS at Harrisburg when they have most loudly condemned a simi one, held at Baltimore?—Look back, and you will see, that the Whigs in almost every county in the State held meetings, at which, they denounced the strongest language, the Convention or Caucus held in Baltimore.—Who then would have supposed that in less than four years afterwards, they would turn about, and be guilty of exactly the same thing?—But this is not all—who does not recollect the hard things that were said about Philo White, and Ned Rucker for going to the Caucus, and representing the people, when the people had no hand in sending them? Why, names were sounded from Dan to Beersheba, as impudent usurpers of the people's rights;—they were advertised, and abused, and songs were made about them. But now what do we see? We see about 22 of these same men who abused White and Rucker so much, get together in the Court-House, appoint delegates to a Raleigh Convention, and *Doctor Isaac Burns*, all the way to Pennsylvania to represent the people of the 10th Congressional District, when not one in 1,000 of the people any hand in the business.

Now, what better right, I should like to know, has Doctor Isaac Burns to speak for the people than Doctor Rucker? Or what right had *Junius Sneed* to go to Raleigh, and pledge the people of Rowan, to Nathaniel Tallmadge, the *punger?* I doubt very much, if the people consulted, if they would elect either of these to a low county office, and yet they undertake make a President and Governor, for the people. But why is it that we hear no loud denunciations or songs against these As those who were heretofore so prolific words against the Baltimore Delegates, have lost their powers, I intend to try my poetry.—I am now writing a Song in celeb of Doctor Isaac Burns, Junius Sneed, C Harbin, and Doctor Paine, which, when I shall put forth in Hand-bill form, and among the people for their amusement, if fication.

NO CHANGE

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Some of the new converts to Federalism, complain that they should be called FEDERALISTS! This is strange indeed.—When men turn their coats,—loose sight of their old principles, and adopt the principles that they used to despise,—or in other words, when men forsake the old Republican doctrines, and take up the Federal doctrines, certainly they ought not to complain when called by their proper name.—I will tell these men an old story; "Once upon a time, a swan quit his company, and joined himself to a flock of mischievous *geese*.—Soon afterwards, these geese were caught by a Farmer in his wheat field, playing havoc with the grain.—The Farmer laid a snare, and caught the whole flock, swan and all. He proceeded to cut off their heads, as fast as he could get hold of them,—when he came to the swan, it cried out—don't kill me, for I am no goose!—Ah, said the Farmer, you can't fool me—you *are* a goose, otherwise, you would not be found among geese."—So these men, who used to act with the Republicans, and have now turned their coats, need not cry out, that they are no Federalists, they *are* Federalists, or you would not find them acting and associating with the real Blue-lights of the land. You tell what a man is, by the company he keeps. NO TURN-COAT.

From the Globe.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The political condition of the Republics of this continent, is a subject of equal interest to the statesman and the philanthropist. The U. States look with especial concern upon the progress of events in this hemisphere; where the great problem is to be solved of the capacities of man for self government, under the system of elective representation. The Anglo-Saxon colonies on this continent had, perhaps, nothing to learn in the science of civil Government, and little change to effect in the exercise of rational liberty. Our ancestors sprung into an existence of political independence and religious freedom, full-armed, like the goddess of wisdom. From political science they had no lessons to receive upon the universality of popular will. They brought with them the principles of magna charta, of habeas corpus, and the bill of rights—the great charters of human liberties, by which *nullus liber homo*, no *freeman* shall in any manner be proceeded against but by the judgment of his peers, and by the laws of the land. In Britain was the victory of human liberties achieved; and here, as there, maxims of civil Government and of religious tolerance, have been acted upon as first principles.

To the people of South America, the adoption of constitutional Governments was an experiment, new and untried. The example of the United States, hastened or precipitated a revolt against colonial bondage, and with it, prompted a desire to copy the forms of political institutions, which with us had succeeded to the colonial regime; differing from the Anglo-Saxon, the Spanish colonist had all to learn in the science of civil government. If the theories of the few were correct, the many were ignorant; and all were unaccustomed to the duties and to the practice of free institutions. Not familiar with civil liberty, they still adhered to religious slavery; nor at this day have the Republics of South America learned that religious tolerance precedes civil freedom. Whilst the power of religion has been restricted to purely spiritual concerns, the Constitution of these Republics consecrates a religion of the State. The Republics of New Grenada, Ecuador, and Venezuela, are, however, approaching towards the final separation of civil from spiritual affairs. This, to us, is an assurance that the rapid and flattering progress which they have made in political reform and improvement, will be continued.

The past history of many, and the present condition of some, of the South American Republics, show the severe school in which they are learning lessons of political wisdom. Mexico, Guatemala, and Peru have presented alternate spectacles of anarchy and military despotism. Buenos Ayres and Uruguay are in a civil war; Brazil is in revolt and Chile wars with Peru. From this fiery ordeal, they will doubtless pass to order and tranquility, and to the exercise of the elective franchise, instead of the use of arms, the last argument of power.—General education and the liberty of the press will eventually inspire a public and private morality, which, diffused among the people, will control their ambitious and designating chiefs.

Of the Governments of South America, as now organized, we present to our readers the following list of Presidents:

Mexico,	General Bustamente,
Guatemala,	This Republic is broken up into as many independent States as there were formerly provinces. The Confederation is dissolved.
New Grenada,	Dr. Marques.
Venezula,	General Paez.
Ecuador,	General Flores.
Brazil,	Don Pedro II., Emperor. During his minority the Empire is administered by a Regent.
Buenos Ayres,	General Rosas.
Uruguay,	General Rivera.
Chile,	General Prieto.
Bolivia,	General Velasco.
Peru,	General Gamarra.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

A supplement to the London Gazette of Friday, Oct. 18, was published on Saturday containing the following article:

Quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, from the 23d July to the 15th of October, 1839, both inclusive, published pursuant to Act 3 and 4 William IV., cap. 98.

Liabilities.		*Assets.*	
Circulation,	£17,612,000	Securities,	£24,939,000
Deposites,	6,734,000	Bullion,	2,525,000
	£24,346,000		£27,464,000

Downing street, Oct. 18, 1839.

This return is more unsatisfactory than any which has preceded it. The bullion continues to flow out of the Bank's coffers, which cannot now contain more than two millions sterling. The return shows a reduction in the circulation of £348,000, in the deposites of £1,047,000, in the securities of £997,000, and in the bullion of £391,000.

Runaway Apprentices.—It is very rare, indeed, to find a lad who has been apprenticed to learn a trade, who breaks his obligation, and absconds from his master, becoming a useful member of society,—while on the contrary, those who have been faithful apprentices, most generally become honorable and independent men. Above all things, youth should cherish *truth*, which is the parent of sound principles. When truth is violated, by youth or age, it is in vain to look for honesty in the individual. The agreement an apprentice makes, is both morally and legally binding. Nothing should induce him to break his part of the agreement, and the laws are sufficiently strong to afford him just protection.—If a youth will cancel this, the first contract, which he makes as a member of society—how is it to be expected that he will ever keep one? Much of the misery of this world—the idleness—the dissipation, the vagrancy of young men, may be traced to this one cause. They lose their own self-esteem—their natural pride—and too often become reprobates.

FRANKING.

For the information of our *Agents* and *Subscribers*, and in order to facilitate the transmission of money, we publish the following notice from the Postmaster General:

Remittances by Mail—"A postmaster may enclose the money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper to pay the subscription of a third person and frank the letter, if written by himself, but if the letter be written by any other person, the postmaster cannot frank it.

"AMOS KENDALL."

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this County, on the 10th instant, by John Shaver, Esq., Mr. JESSE HODGE, of Rowan, to Miss SOPHIA AGLE, of Cabarrus.

In this County, on the 21st instant, by the Rev. Jas. D. Hall, Mr. THEOPHILUS M. STIMPSON, of Statesville, N. C., to Miss JANE Mc. WILSON, of this County.

In Surry County, on the 28th ultimo, Mr. GIDEON WOODRUFF to Miss EMILY THOMPSON;—Also, on the same day, in the same County, Mr. HARDIN COCKERHAM to Miss —— DAVIS;—Also, in the same County, recently, Mr. JOHN GREENWOOD to Miss JANETTO THOMPSON.

In Surry County, on the 14th instant, by Thomas W. Carter, Esq, Capt. WM. C. DEJARNATT, of Jonesville, to Miss HULDAH, daughter of Pleasant B. Roberts, Esq.

In announcing the above marriage, we take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the Printer's Fee, in a slice of the Bride's cake.

An occasion so rare with us, must not, shall not, pass unnoticed.—We therefore, in behalf of ourselves (Editors, Printers, and all,) tender our acknowledgements; and, with them, the hope, that the fair Bride may long enjoy the felicity so ardently anticipated by all the votaries of matrimony.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this Town, on the evening of the 18th instant, Mrs. SUSANNAH BASSINGER, in the 48th year of her age.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

I WILL Sell at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 1st day of January next, two likely negroes,

BEN AND GRACE,

belonging to the heirs of William Haden, dec'd.

Terms made known on the day of Sale.

MESHACK PINKSTON,
Commissioner.

November 29, 1839. 1s.

Notice.

THE Stockholders in the Salisbury Manufacturing Company, are hereby notified, that an Instalment of Twenty Dollars per share, will be payable to the undersigned, on the 20th day of December next.

By Order of the Directors of the Company.

WM. H. HORAH, TR. S. M. C.

Salisbury, Nov. 29, 1839. 3t

$200 Reward,

FOR THE APPREHENSION AND DELIVERY OF

Alex. Goens

AND

Wm. Holbrooks,

WHO broke Jail, and made their escape, on the night of the 23rd inst., in Wadesboro', Anson County, N. C. GOENS is about 45 years of age, five feet 10 or 11 inches high, spare built, rather thin visage, nose rather long, and turned down, so as to cover his upper lip, blue eyes, complexion dark, dark hair, beard large; weight 140 or 150 lbs., chin large and prominent, had on when he left, blue frock coat, blue pantaloons, and white hat.

HOLBROOKS is a young man, 21 or 22 years old, light hair, complexion fair, but little beard, blue eyes, face round, hair in front erect, light hair, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stout built, nose rather pointed (short) had on a dress coat, Kentucky jeans, velvet collar, black hat; weighs about 160 pounds.

The above described Goens and Holbrooks were imprisoned under the charge of negro stealing.

☞ I will give the above Reward, for their delivery to me, in Wadesboro', or $100 for their confinement, in any Jail in the United States, so that I can get them again.

YOUNG H. ALLEN, Sh'ff. of
Anson County, N. C.

Wadesboro', Anson Co. N. C. }
Nov. 29, 1839. } tf

New Bargains!

Mons. Roueche,

TAKES great pleasure, to inform his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has received direct from Charleston, S. C., a *fresh supply* of Fruits and Groceries,

—SUCH AS—

ORANGES,	FRESH CRACKERS,
LEMONS,	CHEESE,
RAISINS,	OYSTERS,
FIGS,	SARDINES,
FRESH HONEY,	HERRING,
	CORDIALS.

—ALSO—

WINES, LIQUORS AND SEGARS, all of the best qualities, and of the latest importation.

N. B. The above articles can be sold very low for *Cash*.

Salisbury, Nov. 29, 1839. tf.

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Neatly and Expeditiously executed at this Office.

Cotton Picking.

THOSE who wish to have their *Cotton Picked* and *Packed* in the best possible manner, and on the shortest notice, will do well to call on the Subscriber, who will himself attend personally to the business. His

GIN

is situated on the Wilkesboro' road, (Howard's Plantation,) 4 miles north west of Salisbury,—and is in excellent order, for receiving, *PICKING* and *PACKING COTTON.*

Planters and Merchants who will entrust their Cotton to his special charge, shall not go away dissatisfied.

R. N. CRAIGE.

November 29, 1839. tf

Trustee and Administrator's Sale

OF

TEN LIKELY

NEGROES,

—CONSISTING OF—

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

BY VIRTUE of a DEED of TRUST to me executed by Joseph Allison, late of this County, I will expose to Public Sale, at the late dwelling house of said deceased, on Wednesday, the 11th of December next, seven of the above negroes, or as many of them as will satisfy the trust. A liberal credit will be given on a part of the purchase money. ☞ *Terms will be made known on the day of Sale.*

—ALSO—

As Administrator of the said deceased; I will expose to Public Sale, at the same place, and on the same day, the balance of the Negroes to the above number, together with some

HORSES, HOGS, CATTLE & SHEEP,

—A QUANTITY OF—

CORN, RYE, WHEAT, OATS, & FODDER;

ONE ROAD WAGON,—the

FARMING UTENSILS,—some COTTON;—

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c. &c.

Terms made known on the day of Sale.

W. F. COWAN, Trustee and Adm'r. of
Jos. Allison, dec'd.

Iredell County, N. C., Nov. 29, 1839. ts

Salisbury Female Academy.

The Trustees of the Salisbury Female Academy

INFORM the public, that this Institution will be opened on Monday, the 14th of October next. It is their intention to place this Seminary on a permanent and respectable basis; and no care will be wanting on their part, to render it, in every respect, worthy of the confidence of the friends of education, morality and religion, who seek for their daughters a place where intellectual and moral culture combined, will prepare them to occupy with usefulness and dignity, the sphere to which they may be called.

They are now making all suitable efforts to secure for Teachers, a Gentleman and Lady of high qualifications. Meanwhile, they have engaged Miss EMMA J. BAKER, a young Lady, in whose literary qualifications and capacity for such a situation, they have perfect confidence; and who has hitherto taught music in this, and other Seminaries, with entire satisfaction. As soon as the other Teachers are obtained, Miss BAKER will again devote herself exclusively to the musical department.

TERMS OF TUITION.

For beginners per session of 5 months,	$8 00
For the Rudiments with Grammar, Geography and History,	10 00
The above, with the higher branches in Literary Department,	12 50
Music on the Piano or Guitar	25 00
Painting,	10 00

Ornamental Needle-work, and the making of wax flowers will be also taught, if desired, at $5 each.

By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS L. COWAN, Chairman.

Salisbury, Sept. 27, 1839. tf.

GREAT Western Stage LINE.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the Public, that the GREAT WESTERN tri-weekly Stage Line from Salisbury via the Catawba Springs, Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, to Ashville, N. C. will commence running on the 3rd instant.

Departs from Salisbury, on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 o'clock, A. M., arrives at Ashville on next day, 8 o'clock, P. M.

Leaves Ashville for Salisbury, at 5 o'clock, A. M., on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, arrive at Salisbury next day, 8 o'clock, P. M.

This Line for SPEED, GOOD DRIVERS, TEAMS, and COACHES cannot be surpassed by any line in the State. It connects with the DAILY LINE at Salisbury for the North, and at Ashville with the line to Knoxville, Tennessee.

Passengers leaving Raleigh, N. C. for the West will find this the nearest Route by 20 miles, and decidedly the cheapest.—And for fine roads, romantic scenery, particularly the Gap over the Blue Ridge, it is not excelled by any other in N. C.

A. BENCINI,
R. W. LONG.

Salisbury, Nov. 1, 1839. tf

N. B. This Line, intersects the Line at Lincolnton for Greenville, S. C., via Spartanburg, and the Limestone Springs. A. B. & R. W. L.

☞ The North Carolina Standard, and Knoxville (Tenn.) Argus, will insert the above advertisement weekly for four weeks, and forward their accounts to this Office.

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

Valuable Land

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following valuable lands in Lincoln County:

ONE TRACT

containing 302 acres, lying on the Catawba River six miles below Beattie's Ford.

A Tract of 132 acres adjoining the above.

A Tract of 288 acres adjoining the last.

A Tract known as the

CATAWBA SPRINGS,

containing 709 acres, which will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers.

The Subscriber having determined to sell, these lands may be had on very liberal terms, with a credit of one, two, and three years.

Any one desiring to purchase and wishing to examine any of the lands, will be shown them by applying to Dr. S. X. JOHNSON who resides in the neighborhood, and who will inform them of further particulars in relation to terms.

H. W. CONNOR.

Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 8, 1839. tf

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving at their old Stand, at Stirewalt's Mill, in Cabarrus, a new and fresh supply of

Spring and Summer Goods.

The following articles are among the latest arrivals:

1,700 lbs of Sugar,
1,600 do. Coffee,
3 hhds. Molasses,
50 bushels Salt,

Wines, Cogniac Brandy, Dye Stuffs, Powder, &c., &c., all of which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual dealers on Time. JACOB WINECOFF & CO.

May 1st. 1839. 29:1y

BAGGING, ROPING, AND GROCERIES,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

50 lbs. Cotton Bagging, 42 to 44 inches,
30 coils Bale Rope,
30 kegs Nails,
40 bags Coffee,
18 hhds. Sugar,
1,000 lbs. Loaf do.
500 lbs. Spring Steel,
53 pr. Elliptic Springs,
500 lbs. Blister Steel,
144 Bottles Tonic Mixture,
20 large Covering Hides,
500 lbs. Sole Leather,
100 kegs White Lead,

by J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Sept. 27, 1839.

Look Here!

ALL those who are indebted to me, are requested to make payment by the 1st of January next, as no longer indulgence can be given; those who fail to settle by that time, may expect to find their notes and accounts placed in the hands of an Officer for collection.

I am also desirous of moving to the west, offer my

HOUSE & LOT

for Sale; good payment will be given. Here is a chance for a good stand in the business part of the town. Also, on the premises, suitable buildings for a merchant and mechanic. Such an opportunity to purchase do not present themselves every day. HENRY SMITH.

Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 22, 1839. 3t

DENTAL OPERATIONS.

DR. R. W. WHITINGTON,

HAVING located himself in the *Town of Salisbury*, offers his professional services to the citizens of Rowan, and the adjoining counties.

He may be found at Col. LONG'S HOTEL, where he is prepared to perform any and every

DENTAL OPERATION.

N. B. Examinations made without charge—materials and work warranted in all cases.

Salisbury, Nov. 8, 1839. tf.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS,

HAVING located himself in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to its citizens, and those of the surrounding country. His office is at the room formerly occupied by Dr. R. M. Bouchelle, where he may be found at all times except when absent on professional duties.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

Notice.

IN obedience to an order of the Honorable Court of Law and Equity, of Davidson County Fall Term, 1839; I will sell on the premises, on a credit of twelve months, on Saturday the 30th of November next, a TRACT OF LAND, belonging to the heirs of J. H. Peebles, dec'd., containing 309 acres, said land lies on the main road, leading from Salisbury to Salem, 18 miles from the former, and 17 miles from the latter place; it has been long known as a place of Entertainment.—The situation is healthy, and the soil well adapted to the culture of Cotton, and all the varieties of grain commonly raised in this country; there is about 150 acres in cultivation, with a good DWELLING HOUSE, and all necessary out-houses, it is also a handsome situation for a merchant, with a good well.

TERMS.—The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved Security.

DRURY PEEBLES.

November 1st, 1839. 5t.

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.—He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

Negroes Wanted.

FAIR cash prices will be given for Negroes. Apply at Col. R. W. Long's Hotel, Salisbury, N. C.

May 17, 1839. tf

IMPORTANT SALE.

BY Virtue of an Order of the County Court of Rowan, I shall sell at the residence of the late James Brown, 2½ miles South of Salisbury, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th of next month, (December,)

SOME VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY,

—CONSISTING OF—

TEN NEGROES,

TO WIT:

Four likely Women

between the ages of 18 and 35; three boys between 11 and 15; three girls—(small)—all likely.

Also, the Crop of this year, consisting of grain of every kind, and a crop of Cotton, amounting to 3 or 4,000 lbs.

ALSO,

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

FARMING TOOLS, &c., &c.

A credit of 12 months will be given on all sums over two dollars, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

JAS. L. BROWN,
Adm'r., pendente lite.

Rowan County, N. C., Nov. 16, 1839. ts

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, out of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1839. tf

Twin Cotton Seed.

A small quantity of the above SEED, raised by Mr. William Thomas, formerly of Davidson County, is left for Sale at this Office, at $2 00 per hundred.

November 1st, 1839. tf

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an improved patent Spindle for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbreath Dickson and David J. Ramseur of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William [illegible] pleased with its performance.

L. H. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839. tf

STILL LATER THAN EVER.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Snuffs, Tobacco, Sp. Cigars, Candles, [illegible] Starch, Soaps, Perfumes, Surgical Instruments, Paste Boards, Fine Letter and Wrapping Paper, Quills, Ink, Drawing Paper and Paints, Madeira, Teneriffe, Malaga, Port, Sherry, Champaign, Muscat and Claret Wines, French, Peach and Apple Brandy, Gin, Monongahela and old Whiskey, Jamaica and N. E. Rum, Loaf Sugar, Varnishes, Sand Paper, Glass Ware, Bottles, Lemon and Ginger Syrup, Lime Juice, Tamarinds, Jugs, Corks, Pocket Books and Maps, Pipes, Iron and Composition Mortars, and Pestles, Candle Wick, Blacking, Lee's, Dean's, Dyott's, Anderson's, Hooper's, Scott's, Cook's, Shop, Beckwith's, Peters', Moffat's, Evans', Brandreth's, Phelps' Pills, Hunt's and Swaim's Panacea, Moore and Anderson's Cough Drops, Snuff Boxes, Spices, Pepper Sauce, Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Back Gammon Boards, Matches, Balm of Columbia for bald heads, Elixir of Opium, Swaim's Vermifuge, and a thousand other articles just received and for sale *cheap* at the Apothecary Store, by

C. B. & C. K. W.

Salisbury, June 7, 1839. tf

New Fashions, for Spring & SUMMER, 1839.

HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New-York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

☞ Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting. [Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1839.

New Foundry.

I HAVE lately completed and put in operation a large Iron *foundry* at my mill on the South-Yadkin river (formerly Pearsons) in Davie county; where we are prepared to make all kinds of castings, such as—the running works of cotton or woollen factories, cotton gins, grist and saw mills, thrashing machines, wind mills, plummer blocks, gudgeons, iron shafts, pulling drums, driving wheels, and, in short, every thing else that is usually made at iron foundries. We are also prepared for *Turning* shafts, &c.; and for finishing and fitting up all kinds of machinery in this line of business.

I have employed JACOB WAYNESBURG, formerly of Baltimore, a very skilful Machinist, to superintend and manage my establishment. Mr. Waynesburg has worked all his life in establishments of this kind, and is distinguished for his skill as a Machinist and Mill-Wright. He will also make calculations for water-wheels, mill-gearing, &c.; and when the machinery is obtained from us, he will attend to putting it up. Our prices are those of similar establishments at the North.

☞ Orders addressed either to Jacob Waynesburg or myself, at Salisbury, will be promptly attended to.

CHARLES FISHER.

Salisbury, May 24, 1839. tf

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pitsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

To Journeymen Coach-Makers.

THE Subscriber will give steady employment to two good Journeymen Coach-makers, who can come well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry. Their business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c., for which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, October 11, 1839. tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74 tf

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

for Gentlemen's wear, such as *Coats*, *Pantaloons*, and *Vests*, of good

Goods,

well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut, and make clothing in the *most fashionable and durable style*, and warranted to fit. He, also, keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first qualities, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

☞ Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despatch.—☞ His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building. BENJ. F. FRALEY.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

Heath Tract.

THE HEATH TRACT, containing six hundred Acres of Land, situated about six miles East of Lexington, Davidson Co. on the road leading from Lexington to Fayetteville is now offered for Sale.

There are about 100 acres improved, and 500 in Wood and Timber,

The Tract is located in a very

HEALTHY REGION,

and is [illegible]. It has on it a [illegible] an Orchard, and a good Meadow. [illegible] pendent of these advantages, the prospect for Gold, is unquestionable, as one or two

GOLD VEINS,

have already been opened, and some very *rich ore* extracted from them.

The celebrated *Conrad Gold Mine*, is situated a few hundred yards south of it; and according to the direction of the Veins of that Mine, they must necessarily pass through a part of this Tract.

Any person wishing to view the premises or get a more minute description, will call on Rigdon Wadsworth, in Lexington, who will give the desired information; or any person wishing to contract for the same, will call on Dr. Austin, Salisbury; or address a Letter to the Subscriber, Trenton Post Office, Jones Co. N. C.

WM. H. HEATH.

Feb. 21, 1839. tf

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of *Concord*, would now offer his services to the Public, as an

Ornamental and Sign Painter.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.

He will also attend to any call made on him in the

HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

☞ Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and despatch.

J. W. RAINEY.

Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. tf

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber, in conformity to recent instructions received from the North Carolina Gold Mine Company, takes this method to inform those interested, that hereafter all persons found trespassing upon the following Tracts of Land, belonging to said Company, situated in Davidson County, will be prosecuted according to the strict letter of the law.

JOHN WARD, Agent.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

LANDS:

Tract, No 1—containing [illegible] acres, lying on the four mile branch.

" 2—containing 992 acres, lying on the waters of the Flat Swamp.

" 3—containing 3,800 acres, lying on Lick creek, Flat Swamp, and Yadkin River.

" 4—containing 1,650, lying on Flat Swamp

" 6—containing 697, lying on Lick creek.

" 7—containing 1,412, lying on Flat Swamp.

" 8—containing 600, lying on Lick creek

" 9—containing 601, lying on Lick creek.

" 10—containing 1,897 acres, lying on Lick creek and Flat Swamp.

" 12—containing, 1,353, lying on Lick creek

" 13—containing 1,817, located on four mile branch and Jacob creek, adjoining the Lead mine.

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839. tf

Summer Goods.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the *Farmer*, *Mechanic*, or the *Fashionables* of the town or country.

N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.

Concord, May 24th, 1839. tf

TAILORING BUSINESS.

C. N. PRICE

RESPECTFULLY takes this method to inform his friends and customers in Concord and its vicinity, that he still continues to carry on the above branch of Business at his old stand in Concord, South of the store of Messrs. J. F. & C. Phifer, where he will be found at all times, ready to

Cut, make or Execute,

any work in his line. His long experience in the Business, the pains he is now taking to receive the *earliest fashions* from Philadelphia and New York, enables him to say, that the work done at his Shop, shall be of the

NEWEST FASHIONS

AND

Best Workmanship.

N. B. He will also teach (as Agent) the much approved system of T. Oliver of Philadelphia, to any one who wishes instruction in his system of cutting.

Concord, Nov. 29, 1838.

NEW JEWELRY, &C.

JOHN C. PALMER, has another new supply of gold and silver

Lever Watches,

plain English and French, do., gold Fob Chains and Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, silver Butter Knives, Pencils, (patent and plain,) Tooth-Picks, Fob Chains, Spectacles and Thimbles, Steel and Gilt Fob Chains and Keys.

Also,—a very fine and large assortment of Razors, pocket and pen-knives, by different Manufacturers, with other articles usually kept by Jewelers, all of which will be sold very low for *cash*, or only six months credit, after which time, interest will be charged.

Work done faithfully and punctually.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

Morus Multicaulis,
FRUIT TREES, &C.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has for sale, at his Nurseries in Davidson County, 15,000 trees of the Morus Multicaulis, (and also a large number of rooted layers or cuttings of the same, of the current year's growth;) these are superior to cuttings without roots to propagate from. His prices shall be the market price of the article in the North, and elsewhere. He also has a large stock of Fruit Trees, consisting of

Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, &c.,

being selections of the best American and European fruits, all of which are grafted or inoculated, and in healthy, growing condition.

I will deliver Trees in good condition, at any reasonable distance from Lexington, say 75 or 100 miles, (if amount of orders will justify it,) for which I will charge the usual price of hauling. It will be well for those who wish to obtain trees, to get the Catalogue of the Nurseries, which contains prices, and will be sent gratis to all applicants, the postage being paid. Communications will be promptly attended to.

Direct to Lexington, N. C.

CHARLES MOCK.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 6, 1839. 6m.

Cress & Boger

HAVE on hand and offer for sale the following articles cheap for cash or on time to punctual dealers:

Fine invisible green, blue and black Cloths;

Satin vestings, figured, very handsome;

Black and drab Date for Summer wear;

8 pieces Kentucky Jeans; 100 do. brown Domestics;

10 do. Bed-Tickings; 2,000 lbs. Spun Cotton, S.F.

50 lbs. blue cotton Yarn; 50 lbs. Turkey Red;

15 kegs nails, assorted;

4 genuine mouse-hole Anvilles;

2 smiths' Bellows;

1 doz. Collins' Axes; 18 finished Rifle barrels; 3 doz. Weaving Reeds, Philadelphia make; Scotch and Maccauba Snuff; 1 box best cavendish Tobacco; 18 or 20 Hot Anker Bolting Cloths, from No. 5 to 9; assortment of screen wire, &c.

—ALSO—

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, French and Champaign Brandy, Wines of different kinds; Holland Gin, &c., &c.

July 26, 1839. tf

BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the best **Anchor Stamp Bolting Cloths,** comprising all the various Nos. used in this region of country.—Where all who wish the article can be supplied in quantities to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms. —ALSO—

Wove Wire for Screens, Sifters, &c., kept constantly on hand. HALL & JOHNSON,

FOOT OF HAYMOUNT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1839. tf

The Heath Tract.

THE above TRACT of LAND advertised in another part of this paper, is still

FOR SALE,

and any one wishing to purchase can, by paying two or three hundred dollars down, have the chance to pay the balance on any reasonable time.

B. AUSTIN, Agent.

Salisbury, July 5, 1839. tf

Wrapping Paper, &c.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of brown and colored WRAPPING paper; together with a large quantity of PASTE BOARD, which they offer at wholesale or retail.

J. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

June 7, 1839. tf

FOR SALE.

FROM 75,000 to 100,000 of the

Morus Multicaulis Cuttings.

☞ Apply at this Office.

September 20, 1839. tf

Warrants for sale here.

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH
SCHEME:

THE following details of a SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be *unparallelled* in the history of Lotteries. *Prizes* to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per ticket—the value and Number of the Capitals, and the revival of the good old custom of *warranting that every prize shall be drawn and sold*, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially, to the *six hundred prize holders.*

☞ To those disposed to adventure, we recommend *early application* being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We therefore emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once *remit* and *transmit* to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ *Observe the Number 156.*

$700,000!!! $500,000!!!

$25,000!!

6 Prizes of - - $20,000!!

2 Prizes of - - $15,000!!

3 Prizes of - - $10,000!!

Grand Real Estate and Bank Stock LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS,

The richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in

This or any other Country.

Tickets only $20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, Managers.
SYLVESTER & Co., 156 Broadway, New York,
Sole Agents.

No combination Numbers!!!

100,000 Tickets, from No. 1, upwards, in succession.

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 Prize—	The Arcade, 286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street—Rented at about $37,000 pr. annum, and valued at	$700,000
1 Prize—	City Hotel, 162 ft. on Common str. 146 ft. 6 in. on Camp street.—Rented at $25,000—valued at	500,000
1 Prize—	Dwelling House, (adjoining the Arcade,) No. 16, 24 ft. 7 in. front on the Natchez str.—Rented at $1,200—valued at	20,000
1 Prize—	Ditto, (adjoining the Arcade,) No. 18, 23 ft. front on Natchez str. Rented at $1,200—valued at	20,000
1 Prize—	Ditto, adjoining the Arcade,) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez str. Rented at $1,200—valued at	20,000
1 Prize—	Ditto, No. 23, North-east corner of Basin and Custom-house str. 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 ft. on Franklin str. by 127 ft. deep in Custom-house str.—Rented at $1,500 valued at	20,000
1 Prize—	Ditto, No. 24, South-west corner of Basin and Custom-house str.; 32 ft. 7 in. on Basin, 32 ft. 7 in. on Franklin, 127 ft. 10½ in. deep in front of Custom-house street—Rented at $1,500—valued at	20,000
1 Prize—	Ditto, No. 339, 24 ft. 8 in. on Royal str. by 127 ft. 11 in. deep—Rented at $1,000—valued at	15,000
1 Prize—	250 shares Canal Bank Stock—$100 each,	25,000
1 "	200 ditto, Commercial ditto, $100 each	20,000
1 "	150 ditto, Mechanics' & Traders'—100 each,	15,000
1 "	100 ditto, City Bank. $100 each,	10,000
1 "	100 ditto, ditto,—$100 each,	10,000
1 "	100 ditto, ditto,—$100 each,	10,000
1 "	50 ditto, Exchange Bank, $100 each	5,000
1 "	50 ditto, ditto, ditto,—$100 each,	5,000
1 "	25 ditto, Gas Light Bank, $100 each,	2,500
1 "	25 ditto, ditto, ditto,—$100 each,	2,500
1 "	25 ditto, ditto, ditto,—$100 each,	2,500
1 "	15 ditto, Mechanic's & Traders', $100 each,	1,500
1 "	15 ditto, ditto, ditto,—$100 each,	1,500
20 "	each 10 shares Louisiana State Bank, $100 each, each Prize $1,000,	20,000
10 "	each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank,	2,000
200 "	each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana,	20,000
200 "	each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank,	20,000
150 "	each 1 share of $100, of the Union Bank of Florida,	15,000
600 Prizes,		$1,500,000

Tickets $20::::No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previous to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain SIX HUNDRED PRIZES, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such PRIZE as may be drawn to its numbers, and the fortunate holders of such Prize will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, *unincumbered, and without any deduction!*

June 7, 1839. 6—m

To the Public.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING-STONE

as usual, at his Granite Quary, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

for Sale, at the lowest prices,

WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOULSHOUSER, Stone-Cutter.

Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839. tf.

N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to. J. H.

Wanted

1 or 200 Head of Sheep, for which fair prices will be given.

☞ Apply at the "ROWAN HOTEL."

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1839. tf

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.—*The universal estimation* in which the celebrated *Life Pills and Phenix Bitters* are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow-creatures, than from interested considerations, that the Proprietor of these pre-eminently successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some persons will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain.—The Proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious head-ache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed-time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons retiring to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown, and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammations, however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the *Life Pills;* and so also hysterical affections, hypocondriocism, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotical class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the *Phenix Bitters.* Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 375 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "GOOD SAMARITAN," a copy of which accompanies the medicines; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters, or box of Pills.

FEVER AND AGUE.—TO MY FRIENDS IN THE WEST, and particularly those who have used the *LIFE MEDICINES* in treatment of *FEVER AND AGUE.*

It is but a very short time since these Medicines have been introduced into the Fever and Ague Districts, and the proprietor flatters himself that during that period, wherever they have been used according to the directions, they have done more towards exterminating the disease, than all other remedies and prescriptions combined. It is a common excuse among "regular practitioners," when specifics are introduced, that they cannot cure diseases which people are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is continually doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Mr. Moffat has the happiness of confidently announcing that *Fever and Ague* is now to be added to the number of complaints which modern skill has conquered.

In Fever and Ague the *Life Medicines* not only give quicker relief than any other remedy, but, if persevered in, effect a *permanent cure;* so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts directly to his medicine upon the first symptom of tendency to a new attack, it may always be warded off. To escape one chill would be of infinitely more consequence to the sufferer than the value of the remedy—to remove the disease permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be estimated by any earthly standard. That these Medicines will effect what is here claimed for them, the Proprietor has the testimony of all acquainted with them and their application and use in the Fever and Ague; and his object in now addressing his friends at the West is to request them that they spare no pains in communicating their experience, and disseminating this highly interesting information, now that the season for Fever and Ague has arrived.

It is not for the mere purpose of disposing of a few hundred packages of the Life Medicines, that the proprietor makes this appeal. The demand for his Medicines is already greater than he can conveniently supply; and even were it insufficient to afford him business, he would conceive himself supremely selfish, if his pleasure was not greater at the benefit conferred upon the suffering part of the community by an increase in his sales, than at his own pecuniary profit.

The Life Medicines, if properly used and persevered in, recommend themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such medicines exist, and hence the propriety of advertising them. It is hoped, therefore, that the proprietor will not be accused of egotism when he says that there is no medicine or mode of treatment extant, for fever and ague, so appropriate, thorough and positive in its happy effects as *Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.*

For further particulars of the above medicine see Moffat's GOOD SAMARITAN, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

☞ French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

☞ All *post paid* letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents.—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters, or box of pills.

FEVER AND AGUE POSITIVELY CURED.—Fever and Ague is a most obstinate disease, and in warm and humid climates, frequently resists every ordinary mode of cure, so as to become very distressing to the person, and by the extreme debility which the disease induces, it often gives rise to other chronic complaints. Marsh miasmata, or the effluvia arising from stagnant water, is the most frequent exciting cause of this disease; and one of its great peculiarities is its susceptibility of a renewal from very slight causes, such as from the prevalence of an easterly wind—even without the repetition of the original exciting cause. In this, Fever and Ague differs from most other fevers; as it is well known, that after an ordinary fever has once occurred, and been removed, the person affected is not so liable to a fresh attack as one who was not so affected. These circumstances render it extremely difficult to effect a *permanent cure* of Fever and Ague, though to *relieve* the patient for the time being is a very easy task.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been thoroughly tested, and proved to be *positive and radical cure* of Fever and Ague. Hundreds of his fellow-citizens in the West, have voluntarily come forward to assure Mr. Moffat that the *Life Medicines* are the only medicines that will *thoroughly* effect a removal of this most tedious and disagreeable disease.

Others who have emigrated to that rich and promising portion of our country—men who went out full of hope, and confident of winning a competence from the luxuriance of the soil; or who carried to the outposts of our settlements the mercantile or mechanical experience won in the crowded cities and towns of the older States, have either returned with shattered constitutions and depressed spirits, or they remain in their new homes, dragging out a weary life; at last, to sink under some disease to which they are predisposed by that terror of the West, the *Fever and Ague.* Their hopes are blasted—their business energies destroyed—their El Dorado become a desert, and the word, made to the ear, is broken to the hope.

To these individuals, Mr. Moffat would say—"Try the *Life Medicines*, and you will yet anticipate your most sanguine expectations, for they will certainly restore you to health."

Fever and Ague is a complaint which requires to be met at its first approach, and combatted at every stage. Seldom fatal of itself, it reduces the strength, and impairs the functions of the organs, so that upon the manifestation of disease, Nature is unable, unassisted, to resist the inroad. The Life Medicines, when taken strictly according to directions will cure it, and give to the weak and trembling victim of disease, new health, life and strength.

For full particulars of the mode of treatment, the reader is referred to the GOOD SAMARITAN, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may be obtained of the different agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

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The above Medicines may be had of Messrs. Cress & Boger, in this Town, who are Agents for the same.

Salisbury, N. C., July 26, 1839.

NEW PROSPECTUS
OF
THE REPUBLICAN.

"THE REPUBLICAN" has been published in Washington, North Carolina, for six months, and will be continued so long as sufficient patronage is received to defray the expenses of its publication. It has now upwards of four hundred subscribers, and it is believed that if those friends to whom this Prospectus is sent will make a little exertion, the number may be doubled. For the support of our paper, we are compelled to rely almost entirely upon our subscription list, as the *advertising* patronage is almost exclusively in the hands of the *Whigs;* and they cherish towards our press the [illegible] hostility.

It is important that a Republican press should be sustained at this place. It is peculiarly important to the Republican party of this Congressional District. This town is about the centre of the District. The importance of the press may safely be inferred from the malignant and bitter persecution we have received from the Whigs for our effort to establish it. It is important to the whole Republican party of North Carolina, that this press should be sustained. There is no other Republican paper published in a circuit of [illegible] miles; and if we except the Tarboro' 'Press,' there is none within 75 miles. There is no Republican paper published in the Newbern District. We are thankful to our friends in that District for the aid we have already received in extending our circulation, and hope they will help us still farther.

The name of our paper indicates its character. It is a warm advocate of the old Jeffersonian doctrines as set forth in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798. It is the *unsparing foe of monopoly.* It wages no half-way opposition, but "war to the knife and the knife to the hilt." We will not compromise on this point: *interests* may be compromised, but *principles* never. In the contest now going on between the *money power* and *popular liberty*, it will be found as heretofore a zealous, and we hope, an efficient advocate of the rights of the people. It will advocate *free trade* and the *rights of labor*, and oppose the union of *Bank and State*, as not less corrupting than the union of *Church and State*. It supports the present Administration, and will continue to do so as long as the Government is administered on sound Republican and State-Rights doctrines.

All sectarian and irreligious matter will be carefully excluded from the columns of "The Republican."

Our paper is published in the midst of constant personal danger: in fact we are almost weekly the subject of *personal assault.*

We hope those to whom this is sent will make some effort to procure subscribers. Our terms are Three Dollars per annum.

☞ We do not expect a profit of one dollar beyond the support of the press.

GEORGE HOUSTON, Sen.
Editor and Proprietor.

September 20, 1839.

LEATHER, Boots, & Shoes.
THE SUBSCRIBERS

WOULD inform the public, that they still carry on the *Tanning Business*, and in connection with it, the BOOT and SHOE MAKING at their Tan Yard, on the 2nd Square, East of the Court-House; where they have on hand a quantity of excellent Sole-Leather and Skirting, Harness, Bridle, and Upper Leather, Covering Leather for Coach-makers, and Horse Collars.—Also a large supply of BOOTS, of first and second quality; Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's SHOES, of a superior quality; and a large stock of coarse Shoes, of a superior quality.

As we have procured first rate workmen, we have no hesitation in warranting our work to be as well done as any in the State, which we will sell low for *Cash*, or on time to punctual dealers.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

Also, a first rate pair of *Boot Trees*, and a sett of second handed *Lasts* for sale.

BROWN & CHAMBERS.

N. B. Hides will be taken in exchange for work done in the above business. B. & C.

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1839. 15t.

Mons. Roueche,

HAVING received a new supply of GROCERIES, takes pleasure in saying to his friends and the public, that they can now get bargains indeed for cash. He has all kinds of family provisions, such as—

Sugar and Coffee,	Soap and Candles,
Oranges,	Cod Fish,
Lemons,	Herring,
Raisins,	Mackerel,
Almonds,	Sardines,
Sweet Crackers,	Anchovies,
Newark Cider,	Lime Juice,
Lemon Syrup,	Albany Ale,
Wines and	Liquors

of the *best qualities, and of the latest importations.*

Salisbury, June 28, 1839. tf

Moffat's Pills and Bitters.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers.

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Messrs. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C. are also Agents for the same.

P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39. tf